MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII. MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1860. NUMBER 143.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

E. B. BRIGHTMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1860

To Mail Subscribers.

THE FIGURES on the Printed Address-label show the time to which you have paid. For instance: 2Sept61 means paid to the 2d day of September, 1861. Subscribers will please examine their address-labels every week, as they will be altered promptly, and, if they wish to, can renew before the time to which they have paid expires, or notify us to stop the paper at the end of the time paid for. We find it necessary to adopt this rule in giving credit, and hope our friends will find it for their interest also.

☞ We do not send subscriptions when the time paid for has expired, and no paper is sent unless the money has been received in advance.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

To the Public.

The SENTINEL, having double the circulation of any other paper published in this city, and more than double that of any other paper published in Milwaukee, is the cheapest and most desirable advertising medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisers.

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☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

Turning a Short Corner.

The nomination of Senator FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, for the Vice Presidency on the Douglas ticket is his prompt declination of that empty honor; and the substitution of HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia—the *Georgian Sells*, or HERSCHEL planet, of the Douglas Democracy—have caused the organ of that party a deal of trouble.

Hear how the Detroit *Free Press*, for instance, a loyal Douglasite, discourses about Mr FITZPATRICK in his two estates:

FITZPATRICK ON THE DOUGLAS TICKET.

"Mr. Fitzpatrick, one of the nominees for Vice President, is a resident of Alabama. His position on the slave question has been hostile to the extremists of the Southern States. He was in his own State and himself no doubt would be called a conservative man. He is a Democrat in the strictest party and the Democratic platform of 1856 is his platform against disunion in all its phases. A letter which could not have been put upon the record."

FITZPATRICK OFF THE DOUGLAS TICKET.

The reasons of Mr. Fitzpatrick's declination are not stated in his letter of withdrawal, perhaps he became aware of the fact that Gov. Johnson accepts the designation as he especially endorses the Democratic platform. We would have preferred him to Mr. Fitzpatrick if for no other reason than he has been outspoken for the Constitutional rights of the white, whereas Mr. Johnson in voting for Mr. Jefferson Davis' Senate resolutions, which are supposed to be squinting towards congressional slave-code."

The fun of the joke is, that the DOUGLAS Democracy knew all the while, about FITZPATRICK's views, but were willing to swallow him, nevertheless, if they could make anything by the operation.

DEATH OF MR. G. P. R. JAMES.—The *Lancet* brings the brief announcement of the death of Mr. G P. R. JAMES, the well known novelist. We are without the particulars of his death, nor is it announced at what place it occurred, though he was said to be in England at our latest advices.

Mr. JAMES was born in London at the commencement of the present century, and entered upon his career by early contributions to the magazines and newspapers. Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING was his literary godfather, for some youthful effusions exhibited merit sufficient to elicit his praise and the advice to adventure in a larger field.

The private life of Mr. JAMES was full of kindly deeds and unobtrusive virtue. Those who knew him most intimately were warmest in his praise, and he nowhere had closer friends than those he acquired during the few years, from 1850 to 1858, of his residence in this country. The Consular appointment which he held at Richmond, Va., under the British government, was changed in the last named year to a Consulship at Venice, whither he removed with his family. At Venice he has been living until within a few months. Recent news from his family had not left his friends here unprepared for the sad event which has now occurred.

PRESBYTERIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—A number of young men of Philadelphia, says the *Examiner*, graduates of the High School and the Presbyterian University, will start, in a few days, upon a pedestrian excursion, or foot tramp, for Niagara Falls. The party comprises some tried foot travelers. Two of them, we believe, have already made similar summer jaunts to Pittsburg, and one of them has walked to the Schooley's Mountains and the Catskills. The usual mode of procedure consists of a cool tramp of sixteen miles in the early morning. The "burden and heat of the day" is passed in the picturesque retreat of some wayside inn, and a further journey of ten miles is made in the early evening. The luggage of the party will consist of an army knapsack, buckled to the back and shoulder, containing only necessary clothing, and the indispensible pipe. A single change of wearing apparel is deemed sufficient. The route of travel lies along the Lehigh river to Mauch Chunk, and a "cross-cut" to Wilkesbarre and Wyoming, thence up the Susquehanna to Elmira and (via the seven lakes) to Niagara. Two weeks is calculated to be the extent of the time required for the fulfillment of the programme. The route home will be along the Juniata and Alleghany valleys. The party comprises seven young men, many of whom are excellent geologists and naturalists and fluent and vigorous writers.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE BY STAMPS.—The recent order of the P. M. General requiring the pre-paying of postage to be made, in all cases, by U. S. postage stamps, is said to have been misunderstood by some postmasters, as compelling the pre-payment of postage on all letters and other mail matter addressed to foreign countries. To correct any misapprehension, it is now officially announced that the purpose of the new regulation is simply to require pre-payment by postage stamps, instead of money, in all cases where postage is pre-paid in the U. S.; leaving it, as heretofore, entirely optional with the senders to pay the postage in advance, or leave it unpaid, when mailing letters for Canada or other British North American Provinces, Great Britain, Prussia, France, Belgium, and the German States, by the Bremen or Hamburg mails, as our postal arrangements with each of these countries have adopted the principle of optional pre-payment.

LOST.—ONE CENT REWARD.—Lost on the road between Charleston and Baltimore, the National United Democratic party; was last seen running after a nigger. The stock in trade being hopelessly lost, the above reward will be paid by

JAMES BUCHANAN,
CALEB CUSHING,
BEN. F BUTLER, } Assignees.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, who has had charge of the distribution of money and clothing to those rendered destitute by the late tornado, reports that the immediate wants of the sufferers have been supplied. The greatest generosity was everywhere displayed in extending aid to the needy.

A WHISKEY MURDER.—The Monroe *Sentinel* of Wednesday says:—"We learn that two Norwegians living in the town of York had an altercation on Sunday morning, during which one struck the other with a knife in the groin, cutting him so badly that he died in five minutes. Whiskey."

OVERHAULED.—On Sunday last, Detective WELCH, of Madison in company with two Detectives from Boston, arrived at Columbus, Wis, and nabbed a fellow by the name of HUTCHINS who has for a short time past been stooping with a farmer, out in the country. HUTCHINS is an ex-police of the "tea pot" city, but had betrayed the confidence reposed in him by "the fathers"—instead of being a detective for rascals, he had become a rascal for detectives. He was indicted about eight months ago for assisting burglars and sharing the booty, but gave bail—paid the bail and *sloped*, since which time more dark and villainous operations of his have leaked out, but Justice has been on his track, and has now overtaken him.

The manner of the discovery of his whereabouts and capture are worthy of record.

A short time since HUTCHINS' wife went to Bangor, Me, from Boston on a visit, a couple of detectives followed up, having an eye to her welfare. They made the acquaintance of the Bangor P. M. They had not been in Bangor but a short time before a letter, post marked Columbus, Wis, came, which contained what information they desired, and they took a bee-line for Madison, where a requisition was arranged, and the assistance of Detective WELCH was obtained They came over to Columbus and nabbed the fellow and started for Boston on the fourth day from the reception of the letter in Bangor.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The *Bankers' Magazine* for the present month contains an articles entitled "A Decade of the Gold Plethora," from which it appears that the actual product of the precious metals has increased from ninety-five millions of dollars in 1849 to two hundred and sixty four millions in 1859. Within the last ten years there has been added to the stock of the precious metals in existence twenty four hundred millions of Dollars. The amount of the precious metals now in existence is estimated by the writer to be eleven thousand millions of dollars, of which six thousand millions are silver and the remainder gold. The amount of the precious metals obtained from the surface and bowels of the earth, from the commencement of the Christian era to the close of 1859, the writer estimates to be sixteen thousand millions of dollars, of which nine thousand millions consisted of gold, and the remainder of silver. The price of gold, notwithstanding the increased supply, has remained unchanged for upwards of one hundred and fifty years.

THE CONFESSION OF REV. J. S. HARDEN.—In confirmation of the report that Mr. Harden had made a confession, the Trenton *True American* of the 25th inst., gives the following:

"We received intelligence on Saturday evening, not only confirmatory of the charges made against Harden during his trial, but revealing an amount of guilt, beyond these circumstances, almost incredible.

Our informant states that Harden is even now writing his confession, and that he has communicated certain portions of it to the jailor and one or two others.

The administering of poison to his wife commenced on his return to Ramsey's, and was given to her while sitting on his knee, even during the endearments of an apparently loving wife. He kindly invited her to partake of an apple on which he had spread arsenic. She unsuspectingly ate it, remarking that it appeared to have something gritty on it. He replied that it was nothing.

There are statements said to have been made by the prisoner involving his criminality with others who shared his affections, but we do not think it proper to speak of them until Harden chooses to make them public himself.

His purchase of the arsenic at Easton, his using that which was about the house, are all confirmed by Harden's own words."

THE HOUSTON MOVEMENT.—We have received the following official report: The Houston Executive Committee met at their rooms on Tuesday afternoon, Ex-Mayor Mickle in the chair.

Reports were received of the progress of the movement in various parts of the State, and also from Mississippi, Maryland, New Jersey, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas—all of the most cheering character—evincing a cheering determination to run General Houston as the People's nominee, irrespective of Conventions.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the Houston mass meeting in Union square, on Tuesday evening, May 29, the Executive Committee adopted the following call:

The friends of Gen. Sam Houston in the State of New York, as the People's candidate for the Presidency, are invited to meet in Convention on Wednesday, July 18, 1860, at the City of Schenectady, at 12 M., to place in nomination a Houston Electoral Ticket for this State, and also to designate a candidate for Vice President, to be supported by the electors in connection with Gen. Houston; and for this purpose all Houston Clubs and organizations are requested to send three delegates, as above.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE POPE'S IRISH SOLDIERS.—The *Wanderer* of Vienna publishes a letter from Ancona, dated the 6th, which says:

"The Irish yesterday had a fight among themselves, and wounded some of the gendarmes who interfered to separate them. The delegate had hitherto treated the Irish like princes, and their pretensions are, in consequence unbounded. Every soldier insists on having his own room, table, &c. It is to be feared that, after all, the Pontifical Government will be under the necessity of requesting the Irish to go home again."

BURGLARY.—The dwelling house of Thos. W. Hill, near Springfield, was entered on Tuesday night last, and robbed of property to the amount of about $100. The details of the affair are most singular. The family were at home but knew nothing of the robbery until morning.—*Elkhorn Independent.*

MAD DOGS.—We learn that great excitement existed at Sharon Station, on Wednesday of this week. A mad dog ran through the village biting dogs and cattle, but fortunately no person was bitten. A public meeting was held in the evening, at which it was resolved to enforce the new dog law, and kill every dog running at large.—*Elkhorn Independent.*

UNITED STATES.—A new journal of Palermo, *L'Unita Italia*, comes out with the following motto at the head of its programme: "One country—Italy. One king—Victor Emanuel. One hero—Garibaldi."

THE PARENT AND THE POLITICIAN.—We We regret to hear that Mr. LINCOLN's youngest child, a remarkably bright boy of six years of age, is lying ill at the point of death, with scarlet fever. The parent is superior to the politician; Mr. LINCOLN has not been seen outside of his house nor in it except at the bedside of his child, since Friday last.

IMPORTANT MINERAL DISCOVERY.—The Chicago *Democrat* announces the discovery of a certain kind of stone in the western suburbs of the city, which stone is found to yield gas, saltpetre and lime. As there is an inexhaustable quarry of it, the *Democrat* thinks there is occasion for excitement.

Republican Demonstration.

CONCORD, N. H., June 28—3 P. M.

The Republican demonstration to-night, in ratifying the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, is a grand and imposing affair, embracing a torch light procession, illuminations, &c.

The mass meeting is held in the State House Square, where addresses are being made by Hon. E. H. Rollins, ex-Gov. Colby and others. Altogether it is one of the most enthusiastic political demonstrations ever held in the State.

Ratification.

PORTSMOUTH, June 29—3 P. M.

There was great ratification of the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane last night at which the enthusiasm was tremendous.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A.M.
8:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P.M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

1:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P.M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A.M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	8:15 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P.M.
1:55 P. M.	3:35 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & RARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	9 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	8 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 5 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OAWEGO AND OGDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw teamers sails for the above ports every day, from the Company's dock at the M. & Mil. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious Services will be held to-morrow, as follows:

	A.M.	P.M.
St. Paul's, Protestant Episcopal, Rev. Wm. B. Ashley, D. D., cor. Mason and Jefferson sts	10½	7½
Free Church of St. Paul, Rev. J. C. Richmond, cor. Jackson and Martin sts	10½	7½
St. John's, Episcopal, Rev. David Keene, 5th Ward	10½	7½
St. James Episcopal, Rev. J. P. W. Ingraham, Spring Street Hill	10½	7½
First Church of the Atonement, Episcopal, corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets	10½	3½
Rev. Robert Paul, pastor		
Christ's Episcopal Mission Church for Germans, corner Walnut and Fifth sts., 6th Ward, Chas. Neviss, Lay Reader	10½	3
First Presbyterian, Rev. A. L. Converse, cor. Milwaukee and Mason Sts	10½	7½
North Presbyterian, Rev. Andrew M. Burchard, cor. Milwaukee and Martin streets	10½	4
Hanover St. Congregational Church, cor. Hanover and Fifth sts., Fifth Ward	10½	3
J. J. Miter, pastor		
Plymouth Congregational, Rev. D. D. Holbrook, corner Milwaukee and Oneida sts	10½	7½
Spring Street Congregational Church, Rev. Wm. He Los Love, corner Spring and Sixth Sts	10½	7½
Welsh Congregational Church, Rev. J. Perry, corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets	10½	7½
Methodist, Spring Street, Rev. J. Dillard Walker	10½	7½
Summerfield M. E. Church, corner Van Buren and Jackson sts., Rev. E. Cooke	10½	7½
Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. A. C. Maxwell	10½	7½
Fifth Street M. E. Church, (German,) between Front and Tamarack streets, D. Hinners, Pastor	10½	7½
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, cor. of Van Buren and Van Buren Streets, Rev. D. Williams, Pastor; services	10	7
First Baptist, Rev. Mr. Gates, corner Milwaukee and Wisconsin sts	10½	7½
West Baptist Church, Rev. John Jackson, Sycamore, between 3d and 4th sts	10½	7½
German Baptist Church, Attorney st., Edward Grimm, 4th street	10½	3
St. John's Cathedral, Catholic, Bishop Henni, Jr., near Court House	10½	3
St. Gall's, Catholic, Rev. F. X. DeCoen, 2nd st	10½	3
St. Mary's Catholic, German, Rev. H. Tappert, corner Main and Biddle sts	10	3
Trinity, Catholic, German, Rev. Conrad Ward	10	3
St. Jo seph Church, Catholic, Rev. J. Heinhaert, Pastor, 6th Ward	10	3
Evan. Lutheran, German, Rev. A. Muhlenius, Main St	10½	2
Dutch Reformed Holland Church, Rev. S. Bonss, between Ninth and Tenth sts	9½	2&7
Holland Presbyterian Church, Rev. Van Doveren, corner of Walnut and Eighteenth streets, 8th Ward	9½	2
German Lutheran, Rev. Mr. Hausen	10½	3
Theodore Ulbright, pastor, cor. Chestnut and West Water streets	10½	3
Scandinavian Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Hatfestad Pastor, cor. Reed and Scott sts, 6th Ward	10	7½
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lapham st., between Second and Third Avenues, 8th Ward, Rev. H. L. Talberg	10	2
Church of the Redeemer, Unitarian, Rev. A. Staples, Cass st., between Martin and Division streets	10½	7½
Trinity Church, West Side Lutheran, (Ev. Corner of Walnut and 8th streets, Rev. Loehner, Pastor	9	2

Meeting of the Republican Club.

There will be a meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB at their Head-Quarters, Albany Buildings, on Michigan St., on Saturday evening, June 30th, at 7 1-2 o'clock All the members are requested to be present. WINFIELD SMITH,
President.

M. G. SMITH, Sec'y.

On the fourth page will be found a letter from SHERMAN M. BOOTH, written in his usual vigorous style.

Explosion of Boilers—The Recent Accident to the "Kenosha."

There is only one primary cause of steam boiler explosions—*the accumulation of internal pressure.* Whether this pressure is due to the sudden gradual evolving of heat or to some other cause such as the explosion of Hydrogen gas scientific men are sadly at variance. Latterly a great many theories have been put forth in regard to the formation of combustible gases generated by a decomposition of water suddenly thrown on heated plates. As this heating of the plates presupposes an almost entire absence of water in the boiler, and an absolute criminal neglect on the part of every engineer under whose management the explosions occur, it is somewhat surprising that this cause should be so universally applied. There are instances of explosions taking place—when—as was afterwards demonstrated, a sufficiency of water was in the boiler, and yet the attending circumstances were the same as in numberless other cases where the boiler plates were said to have been heated to redness by insufficiency of water, and there was no positive proof that the water *was* too low.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that a force of such sudden origin, and so immediate and destructive in its effects as would be the instantaneous formation of hydrogen gas, should suggest the presence of an explosive *mixture*; but it has been impossible to account for the accumulation of a sufficient quantity of hydrogen without the presence of oxygen and other gasses in their proportions to form an explosive compound. As these equivalents cannot be generated all at once by the decomposition of water, (admitting for a moment that water is decomposed) we must look elsewhere for the cause of the fatal and destructive accidents.

We do not deny that explosions may have frequently resulted from the heating of the boiler plates. The tenacity of boiler iron—it is well known, increases only until it reaches a temperature of 550° above the freezing point, at which point its tenacity, or cohesive strength, begins to diminish. No one will, for a moment, deny or doubt the danger of allowing the water to become so low in a boiler that the iron is heated red. But we do deny that the engineers, who have had their boilers explode, were all so careless or so ignorant as to permit any such contingency. The cry of "no water in the boiler," has become too general: as a point for public excitement to fasten upon in the absence of all others, it may be as serviceable as any other popular cause; but SCIENCE requires a broader foothold. Practical men are doubtful, and none but the most superficial will now persist in attributing these concurring accidents to one cause—when the inference from the best source is, that no such cause existed.

Suppose a boiler to be in use which has passed through the previous ordeal of inspection; or as was the case with that on board the Propeller *Kenosha*, had but recently been overhanted and pronounced "sound;" suppose further that the Engineer is thoroughly competent, having a practical knowledge of his duties. The boiler explodes, as hundreds have done before, just as the machinery is about to be started, or immediately following the opening of the "throttle valve." Now, either the boiler was defective; there was an unusual internal pressure produced through the agency of heat which iron could not withstand, or there was carelessness on the part of the Engineer. If it be shown that the boiler was examined and found to be staunch; and that the Engineer was trustworthy, we must fall back upon the unknown internal force to mysteriously and suddenly exerted. We have no proof that the water was decomposed—we cannot even approach by any analogy the conclusion that hydrogen gas was gradually evolved and instantaneously exploded. Water and dry steam were in the boiler—what caused the explosion?

Now we beg leave to present here an idea, or a theory—the author of which is Mr. NORMAN WIARD a practical and scientific mechanic, whose proficiency in polytechnics has already given him an enviable distinction. Mr. WIARD has advanced the proposition that explosions are caused *by the action of superheated steam upon the water.* By the term "*superheated*" we do not understand simply "dry steam," but vapor whose absorption, or assimilation of caloric, has been such as to intensify its power, while it raised its temperature above that of the water.

Although our knowledge of the chemical relation which these two *elements* in this state sustain, is limited, the fact that steam can be heated to an intensity sufficient to make iron red hot is not questioned. If, therefore, the body of steam in a boiler absorbs heat from any conducting substance, such as the stay-rods, or bars, which pass up from the furnace plate of a vertical boiler, it is plain to be seen that the two *elements* assume a relative condition which has not yet been considered by writers on this subject. If the temperature of the steam is 342°, the pressure will be 100 pounds. If it rises to 550°, the pressure will be 1,000 pounds to the square inch. The disproportionate ratio will give an idea of the *suddenness* of any effects which must follow from such an accumulation.

Mr. WIARD assumes that the steam in a boiler has acquired this temperature over that of the water. There then remains but the interposition of some such force as the opening of the throttle valve, to induce a break in the surface of the water; and immediately the fluid is expounded, taken up like gunpowder, and an explosion is the consequence.

To render this easy of comprehension to the unscientific reader, it will be necessary to state that water can only be heated by currents. Heat is not transmitted through it, other than by a mechanical action of the particles, which are displaced as they become lighter, and others taking their place produce a current. As there will be no sensible effect upon the water then, remaining under a pressure, and receiving the heat from above, it will also be seen that the moment a current of steam is induced, by the starting of the machinery, that a chemical change will be affected in the water. If it is converted into steam as instantaneously as Mr. WIARD's theory asserts, an explosion is the natural sequence. To reduce this all to an axiom, we may say—the steam must not rise in temperature much above the water.

Mr. WIARD has devoted a great deal of time to the study of this important branch of science, and the result of his labors has been the invention of a double thermometer which will indicate the temperature both of the steam and water, and thus tell the approach of danger immediately.

In throwing this article together we are not sure that we have expressed Mr. WIARD's ideas clearly; but we think the theory, whether controvertible or not, points in the right direction, and, in the hands of competent men, may at least throw some new light upon one of the most important questions of the day.

A series of experiments with Mr. WIARD's invention will do much to eliminate the truth.

A Pair of 'Em.

The New York *World* has a correspondent in this city, whom it introduces to its readers as "Our Own Correspondent," who, we venture to say, will make a bigger bull out of less material, than any Irishman that ever lived. Witness his succes in his first performance, in the *World* of the 27th inst.:

"We are now in the midst of a horse railway fever, *which has been constructed three miles on the east side*, and contracted for three miles on the west side, with proposals for connecting the Eastern railroad depots with the Northwestern depots by the same means. That already completed is doing a paying business, and the pedestrian public are delighted."

Having enlightened the ignorance of the *World's* readers, on the subject of "constructing" horse railways *fevers*, the correspondent will doubtless, next time, inform them how the road itself is progressing Moreover, let him not forget to tell them how the "pedestrian public" stand in relation to the matter.

The transition from horse railway to political fever is so easy and natural that none will be surprised to find a practical writer, like "Our Own Correspondent," introducing the latter into the very next paragraph. Note his accuracy and comprehensiveness of statement in the following:

"In politics, it is all one way in Wisconsin. No Democrat, except Douglas, can have any chance of defeating Lincoln; *and he can only hope to reduce the usual Republican majority.*"

Despairing disciple of the great Squatter Sovereign, be of good cheer; the faith of "Our Own Correspondent" hath made thee whole! Alarmed followers of "Old Abe," keep a stiff upper lip; DOUGLAS at best can only reduce your usual majority.

A pair of 'em, verily.

IT SEEMS BAD ENOUGH that the poor Japs should be beset by politicians, dowagers, aldermen, billiard makers, Peter Funks and and stock brokers—but all this is endurable in comparison with the atrocious climax which the New Yorkers have allowed to cap their cruelty. They have allowed the notorious WALT WHITMAN (whose jangles would be the death of an insane Malay) to write one of his soul seething poems at them. This is too horrible for belief and yet here is the way it commences:

THE ERRAND-BEARER.

1810 6TH, YEAR 84 OF THE STATES.

1. Over seas, hither from Nipbon,
Courteous, the Princess of Asia, swart-cheek'd princes,
First-comers, guests, two-sworded princes,
Lesser-giving princes, leaning back in the open
In the ranks marching;
This day they ride through Manhattan.

2. Libertad!
I do not know whether others behold what I behold pass, in the procession, along with the Princes of Asia, the errand-bearers,
Bringing up the rear, hovering above, around, or
In the ranks marching;
But I will sing you a song of what I behold, Libertad.

And so on for a whole column of the New York *Times.*

We never could have believed before that human nature was so depraved.

ONE OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES recently made a huge boast over the present of a bequet—and furthermore insinuated that some other city editors were unfortunate in the matter of flowers. If that individual had seen fit to visit the SENTINEL institution yesterday, he would have found two of the handsomest nosegays ever culled—blooming near our mucilage and sand box. These little gifts came from fair hands—as the delicate penmanship of the accompanying notes indicated.

Perhaps our cotemporary would like to call us a few more names.

THE WEATHER yesterday was sufficiently warm to render the passing shower in the afternoon very acceptable.

FINISHING UP THE JAPS.—The people of New York have been finishing off the Japanese excitement with a grand ball; not simply a grand ball, at which the Fifth Avenooodles swim in lavender, and Bond street Bells come in caravans of varnish and flunkeys—but a monster crush of official potentates, military heroes in pipe-clay, commodores and midshipmen, aldermen, stool-pidgeons, and hacks from the great white barracks in the park.

The tickets to this terpsichorean mass meeting sold from ten dollars up to forty.—And now it appears that no one knows what became of the money. The entertainers of the Japanese made a speculation out of the thing The Aldermen, the polititians, the door keepers, all speculated on their own hook and sold tickets to the highest bidders.

This is undoubtly the best exemplification of New York life and customs that could have been gotten up for the edification of the visitors; and the general squabble and rush of the generous entertainers to make all they could out of the Celestials before they left, must have impressed the poor fellows themselves with a sense of the wonderful genius of America.

PROF. STEINER TO MAKE AN ASCENSION ON THE FOURTH.—The Renowned Prof. STEINER will make an ascension in his balloon from this city on the Fourth, (provided nothing happens to deter him.) His arrangements, we understand are all completed for the trip, and the daring and courage of the man are so well known all over the country, that no one doubts his will ingness to fly over Lake Michigan.

The Professor, it will be remembered has already made a trip over Lake Erie—and on a former occasion had an aerial race with Mons. GODDARD the celebrated French aeronaut.

His "hair breadth 'scapes" by sea and air would fill a large volume. His appearance here on the Fourth will add to the celebration very materialy and induce many to visit the city who have never seen a baloon ascension.

A PLEASANT PIC-NIC.—Yesterday the children of the German and English Academy, accompanied by their teachers and parents, enjoyed a delightful afternoon at MELMS' Menomonee Garden. Seldom have we seen little folks enjoy themselves better than did these, and their enjoyment was heightened by the teachers who entered into the sports and laughed and romped as carelessly as any. Mr. ENGELMANN deserves the greatest praise for the manner in which this school is conducted, and no less praise for the admirable manner in which the children were treated to an afternoon of healthy enjoyment.

It was unfortunate that just in the height of their enjoyment a shower came up. However, Mr. MELMS has ample accommodations, and the enjoyment went on as well in doors until the storm passed over.

ACCIDENT.—As Mr. MCMANN, a citizen of Brookfield, Waukesha county, was driving a team, with a load of hay, through Poplar street, in the Second Ward on Thursday afternoon, he slipped from the top of the hay immediately behind the horses, and was dragged by the vehicle some distance, and finally run over.

His collar bone was broken, and other injuries inflicted, which, though severe, will not prove fatal. He was taken immediately to the residence of I. A. LAPHAM, where he was properly taken care of until he could be removed to the Sisters of Charity Hospital. Mr. MCMANN is a well known and highly respectable farmer of Brookfield.

AT A MEETING of young men, held last evening at the Republican head quarters, to take some action in regard to the formation of a company of "Wide-Awakes," a committee was appointed to effect a permanent organization, and to select an uniform. The meeting was large, and the greatest enthusiasm seemed to animate all.

After the transaction of considerable business the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT FESTIVAL.—The congregation and friends of the Free Church of the Atonement intend having a festival at Sivyer's Hall (to sid in building their church edifice,) on Monday evening, July 2d.

This congregation has heretofore evinced a disposition to help themselves—we hope the Christian public will not be backward on this occasion to assist them. Tickets can be had from the following gentlemen:

DR HATCHARD, E. TRUESLOW, J. BROUGHTON, WM. FLEMING, corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, Mr. RABTALL, or T. B. KEMP, 47 and 49 Cass street.

ONE LESS.—The Democracy of this city will hereafter have one less newspaper to support. The Milwaukee *Grad Aus*, more recently the Daily *Volk's Blatt*, has gone to rest, or in more common parlance, "gone up," and it will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the presses and material of the establishment are to be sold by the sheriff, to the highest bidder, on the 12th of July. The attention of printers is especially directed to the advertisement.

QUICK TIME.—The steamer *Milwaukee* Capt. COCHRAN left St. Paul, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, and arrived at La Crosse at 11 the same evening. The passengers for Milwaukee arriving in this city at 9 o'clock the next morning, thus coming the entire distance in 21 hours, by the present excellent arrangement.

NEW POTATOES IN JUNE.—Mr. GEO RINGROSE has our thanks for a mess of very fine New Potatoes, raised by him. Though not as big as cabbage heads, they are the largest we ever remember seeing so early in this latitude, and they give promise of being the right kind when they come to maturity.

DR. EDWARD BEECHER will preach in the Hanover Street Congregational Church, 5th Ward, Sabbath evening next, at half past seven o'clock.

LECTURES.—Mr. ROBT. HARRIS, from Toronto, will lecture at Good Templar's Hall, Bowman's block, on Sunday, at 3 and 8 o'clock, on the Harmonial Philosophy. Admission 10 cents to defray expenses. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

RECEIVED.—The home book of health and medicine. Published by GEO. G. EVANS, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The furniture of house No. 349 Milwaukee St., is for sale.—Apply at the premises. je29|840dtf

MILWAUKEE INTELLIGENCE

—AND—

SERVANT'S OFFICE,

NO. 234 EAST WATER STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF WALKER House The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Milwaukee and vicinity, that he has opened at the above place an office for the purpose of procuring good and efficient Male and Female Servants for private families and hotels. Also, Clerks, Barkeepers, Waiters, Mechanics and Laborers, of all descriptions. No servants will be sent out of this office but that can show good references from their former employers. Families that are desirious to engage a servant will be supplied at the shortest notice by paying, or sending a note into the office, with directions of their respective residences.

PHILIP HUBENIG.
No. 234 East Water Street.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Debates of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS in Illinois; Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in paper, 25 cents; Malaeska, by Mrs. ANN S STEPHENS—price 10c.; Michelet's History of France, 2 vol., $3; Splendid Steel Engravings of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, only 25 cents; The Throne of David, by Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM, DEAN SWIFT's works complete in 6 vol.,—$6,00; Atlantic Monthly for July; Harper for July; Eclectic for July; Godey's for July; Ballou's Magazine for July; Knickerbocker for July. The latest publications are constantly on hand at

oct27|558dly W. E. TUNIS & CO

☞ "Why, Mrs. B., how do you manage to have such light Bread and Biscuit?" "Because I use Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. I never saw any half as good, I like it much better to use with cream tartar than I do soda. I shall never use any other. If you will try one paper, Mr. W., you will say the same. It has almost cured my dyspepsia." Most all the Grocers keep it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DAHLMAN & Co. my22|706

SODA SYRUPS.

J. M. ALCOTT, 208 East Water Street, is manufacturing choice Soda Syrups of every kind which he will sell to the country trade. Those wishing a fine article send in your orders and give them a trial.

je18|191dlm

REUNION.

MINER & FARIES have again formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.

Office No. 21 Wisconsin Street. G. B. MINER,
R. J. FARIES.

Milwaukee Feb. 18th, 1860. feb12|217dsw1y1atpp

☞ BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mar16|427d6m

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph

Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

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Real Estate Agent,

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CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

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EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,

ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.

jan21|238dly

MARRIED:

In Madison, at the residence of Hon. ANDREW PROUDFIT, on the 28th inst., by Rev. Wm. L. SHEARD, HON. DENNISON WORTHINGTON, of Summit, Waukesha county, to Mrs. JULIA MCNAUGHTON, sister of ANDREW and JAS. K. PROUDFIT, of this city.

Edward Lambert & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR
WHOLESALE BUSINESS

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
MASON SHEFFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

E. D. HOLTON, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the First Congressional District.

The Republicans of the whole of a great many Republican Congressional District, the Committee of Arrangements has agreed and hereby announces that a Grand Mass Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of July, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the [illegible] for the purpose of renominating the HON. [illegible] to the Congress, and to attend to all other business that the meeting may think desirable.

The Republicans of the counties of Walworth, Waukesha and Milwaukee are hereby invited to attend the grand Republican rally, in order to [illegible] the sympathy and high esteem for our gallant representative, JOHN F. POTTER, and to show that the Republicans of the First District are alive and [illegible] share in the approaching Presidential [illegible].

[illegible] will be present.

E. DOMSCHKE.
WYMAN SPOONER,
W. P. HOULTON,
HENRY LINES,
W. D. BACON.
District Committee.

Republican Congressional Convention.

SEC. 8TH DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District of this State of Wisconsin, will be holden at Janesville, in the County of Rock, on Wednesday the 22d day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress of the United States to be supported at the next general election.

The Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

The several Assembly District Committees are requested to take measures for the appointment of delegates to said Congressional Convention, from their respective districts.

DAVID ATWOOD,
CHARLES HOLT,
NORMAN EASTMAN,
J. C. CHANDLER,
District Committee.

Janesville, June 30, 1860.

Republican Mass Meeting.

A grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the First Congressional District is to be held in this city, on Wednesday, the 11th of July, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and present the name of JOHN F. POTTER, to the People of this District, for re-election to Congress. Distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting. Arrangements, we presume, will be made with the different railroad companies to bring in passengers at half fare. We hope to see a rousing time on this occasion five or ten thousand of the true Republicans of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, and Walworth counties.

The Last Douglas Plank.

The Madison *Argus* and *Democrat*, speaking of the adoption by the DOUGLAS Convention of the resolution abandoning "Squatter Sovereignty," says:

"This is the last plank in the Douglas platform, it is only a [illegible] Democrats to a merely personal preference [illegible] opinion of this motion at Charleston would have made a break up, and nominated Douglas in the first place, without any serious opposition from the South."

Very likely. But at Charleston the Douglas men thought themselves strong enough to deal now with Southern support, while at Baltimore they found that they could not get along without it. Hence the surrender of their 'squatter Sovereignty' plank.

Douglas Gives it Up.

WASHINGTON, June 28—11 P. M.

[illegible] I learn there is imminent danger [illegible] public safety will be demoralized, if her [illegible] by the *breaking up of the Convention*.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

So writes Mr. DOUGLAS to his friend, Col. RICHARDSON, at Baltimore. His prognostications were speedily verified. The Democratic Party is "demoralized and *destroyed*;" and it is good for the country that it should be. The REPUBLICAN PARTY is henceforth the sole and dominant party in the Republic.

Enthusiasm for Breckinridge in Albany.

The Breckinridge men had a merry and very brilliant time last night. A dozen tar barrels were arranged in the State street, fireworks of various stripes and colors [illegible] the *Evening Standard* office was very handsomely illuminated.

The "Illini" seem highly delighted with the shape the campaign is taking. The Democracy have seemed to be [illegible] with all existing party organizations [illegible] the Douglas split and the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane brought them into line, and they can now [illegible] as the regular and recognized representatives of a regular and recognized wing of the [illegible] Party.

The position now is not unlike what it was during the [illegible] Van Buren ball. Pretty much the same [illegible] Democrats [illegible] who then supported Van Buren [illegible] Democrats [illegible] "Hards" a fine opportunity to [illegible] to the South, that they *only* have been, during [illegible] true "allies."—*Albany Evening Journal*.

The demonstration above referred to, is the one which the *News* coolly charged "the Black Republicans" with getting up.

Judge DIXON.—Judge Dixon, of Wisconsin, who was last fall elected to the Supreme Court of that State as a Democrat, but who was formerly a Republican.—*Detroit Free Press*.

So nobody has been fooling the *Free Press*. Instead of having "come out for DOUGLAS," Chief Justice DIXON sustains the Republican cause and candidates.

Political Items.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, Washington *Constitution* and Boston *Post*, three of the oldest and most influential Democratic papers published in the country, are all out for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. The *Pennsylvanian*, Philadelphia, *News*, of New York, and *Times*, of Hartford—all well known and able Democratic papers—are still hesitating which of the two to choose, BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS.

Senator RICE, Mr. BECKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota last year, FRANKLIN STEELE, Mr. FRIDLEY, and Mr. EGGERTON have published a card declaring for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and appealing to the Democracy of Minnesota to sustain them.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Standard* puts up the Breckinridge ticket, and so does the Cleveland (Ohio) *Democrat*.

The New York *Times* says that BRECKINRIDGE will receive fifty thousand Democratic votes in that State.

It is said that DOUGLAS and his friends at Washington regard the declination of FITZPATRICK as a severe blow.

A Washington correspondent of the *World* says the Administration will come out with all its artillery against DOUGLAS, and will put the heretical office-holders with great fulmination.

The effect of this is already visible, the Federal officers coming out boldly for BRECKINRIDGE, with few exceptions. In this city, our Postmaster, Marshal, Collector, &c., are understood to be zealous for BRECKINRIDGE.

THE FARM MORTGAGES.—The New York *Express* copies the paragraph from the SENTINEL in regard to the decision of our Supreme Court on the Farm Mortgage question, and says:

"These bonds from the commencement were generally regarded as among the most valuable western railway securities, being a first mortgage upon real estate, and endorsed by railroads. Under the effect of the decision, the bonds have advanced to 50 cents, at which there are few sellers. While neglected by the public generally, they have found their way to the hands of capitalists, who had the sagacity to see that a population like that along the Wisconsin roads could not and would not long hesitate in their payment, without regard to the action of the Courts, and visited disaster and ruin upon many enterprising citizens who were engaged in the lumbering business? It is for this, that capital and enterprise are being driven out of our own country, and translated to a foreign soil?

But, sir, even this miserable privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence was only granted to us upon the condition that British subjects should have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence should be enjoyed by American citizens. And now let us see how these reciprocal privileges compare, as to results. In the year 1857, one hundred and nine British vessels cleared from the single port of Chicago, on Lake Michigan—freighted, doubtless, mainly by the products of our great grain growing region of the Northwest—to the great detriment of our own shipowners and carriers. Thus, it will be seen, that instead of receiving any benefits from the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence, to compensate for the large concessions of the treaty, we only obtained that privilege by granting a similar one to British subjects, of ten times its value.

I object, furthermore, to this article in respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, that, by receiving it as a favor, for a limited period, and for an expressed and continuing consideration, we preclude ourselves from taking the higher and true ground, that it belongs to us by the law of nations. That is a position we ought never to yield. We occupied it in respect to the Mississippi when Louisiana belonged to a foreign power. It is the position to which the republicists of Europe have been steadily tending since the treaties of 1815, which terminated the great wars of Napoleon, and it is even more imperatively demanded by the geography of this continent. We are insisting upon it, at this time in the interest of our commerce with the nations upon the valleys of the great rivers of South America, and we ought not to abandon it in our own case, as the occupants of a part of the upper valley of the St. Lawrence. And yet, accepting this privilege of outlet to the sea, as a purchased favor under this treaty, why are we not stopped from claiming it as our right under the law of nations?

The privilege of navigating the canals of Canada, communicating between the great lakes and ocean, with our vessels, boats and crafts, on the payment of the same tolls as are charged to British subjects, was no new privilege granted by the treaty. It is a privilege which we had enjoyed before, without any treaty stipulation on the subject and which it would have been the height of folly, on the part of the Canadian government, to withdraw from us. These canals were built for the purpose of drawing the trade of our western States to the ports of Montreal and Quebec; and to close them against our vessels, would not only defeat the object for which they were created, but diminish the revenues derivable therefrom. We need no treaty stipulations to protect us against an act so suicidal. And yet we are not permitted to enjoy this privilege, even in the true spirit in which it was granted. By a regulation of the Canadian government, wheat, flour and corn passing through the Welland canal, only twenty-eight miles in length, are charged the same tolls as if they also passed through all the St. Lawrence canals to the ocean. These articles constitute almost the entire freight of our vessels passing through the Welland canal, and not one in twenty of our vessels pass through any other canal but that. Although this regulation applies as well to British vessels as to our own, yet as nearly all the wheat, flour and corn transported by the Welland canal is carried by American vessels, the hardship falls almost exclusively upon American interests. The regulation, therefore, practically operates as an odious discrimination against us.

Mr. Chairman, I have now gone through with my indictment against the misnamed "Reciprocity Treaty." In the limited time allotted to me, I have only been able to arraign upon some of its most glaring enormities now could I attempt to elaborate an argument upon a single count in the indictment. The treaty is the parent of a long line of minor strife, which have either sprung directly from its loins, or resulted from acts of the Canadian Parliament, which never would have been passed if the treaty had not been in existence. All these I have been compelled to pass over entirely.

And now, sir, having shown some of the evils of this treaty, I come to the important question—what is the appropriate remedy for them? Must we quietly submit to them for five years longer, and then merely give notice that we desire to terminate the treaty at the end of another year? Sir, I am opposed to this dilatory action. I would strike at once at the root of the evil, by abrogating the treaty, if that be practicable, and if not, I would lop off its branches by a resort to every kind of retaliatory legislation within our power.

But, sir, in my judgment, we have a right to abrogate this treaty at once. It has been persistently violated in its spirit, if not in its letter, by the Canadian government, ever since the day it was ratified. Its avowed and manifest objects have been wholly perverted, and it has been used as a means of defeating and utterly abolishing the international policy which it was intended to foster and build up. For years before this treaty was made, the British Government, through her accredited diplomatic agents, had been urging upon our Government the importance of entering into some arrangement to facilitate trade and commerce between this country and the neighboring British colonies, for the mutual and reciprocal benefit of the people of both countries. That the treaty was intended to promote trade in both directions—to increase the sales of our products to the people of the British colonies, as well as our purchases of their products, is a proposition not to admit of a doubt. To assume that our government would have entered into it with the understanding that it was to be the foundation of a policy which should close the ports of the British colonies against all the products of this country which could find a market there, while admitting all the exportable products of those colonies to unrestricted access to our markets, would be to assume that our Government had deliberately and maliciously conspired against the interests of its own citizens, for the advantage of strangers and aliens. If the history of the negotiations which led to the treaty were wholly blotted out, reason and common sense would forbid any such assumption. The object of the treaty was formally declared, in the preamble, to be, "to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory." Now, sir, when a treaty, whose objects are thus solemnly declared by its own language, is so perverted by one party as to utterly defeat those objects, and produce directly opposite results, is the other party bound to adhere to it?

That such has been the effect of the legislation of the Canadian Parliament, since the ratification of the treaty, is undeniable.—They have not only annually increased their imposts upon all the productions of this country which seek their markets, but they have so modified their tariff laws as practically to discriminate against importations from this country, in favor of all other countries.

The tendency of their legislation has been, to compel the people of Canada to purchase their imports from any other country upon earth, in preference to the country to which they sell their exports. The effect has been a rapid decline in our export trade to Canada ever since the ratification of the treaty. And now, by their late tariff act of 1859, they have increased these duties to such a point, as must henceforth almost annihilate our export trade to that country. Sir, had the Canadian Parliament a right, immediately upon the ratification of the treaty, to pass a law absolutely prohibiting all importations from this country, except of the articles specified in the treaty? Can anybody doubt that such legislation would have been in flagrant violation of the treaty? Will anybody contend, that we should be bound by the treaty in the face of such legislation? And if Canada could not, consistently with the treaty, at once lay an absolute embargo upon importations from this country, can she gradually effect the same result by increasing her imposts from year to year, and so modify her tariff laws as to discriminate against us?

Sir, as the avowed object of this treaty was, according to its own terms, "to regulate commerce and navigation" between the two countries in "such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory," any act by either party tending to prohibit or abolish such commerce, is not only a violation of the spirit of the treaty, but of its express letter. When the treaty setting out with this broad and liberal declaration of its objects, went on to specify certain enumerated articles which should be admitted into each country, from the other, free of duty, was there not an implied agreement that articles not specified should continue to be admitted into each country on at least as favorable terms as then existed? It appears to me, sir, that any other construction of the treaty makes it an instrument to defeat the very policy and objects which according to its own terms it was intended to foster and promote.

Mr. Chairman, no one holds our treaty obligations more sacred than I do. I would perform, with scrupulous fidelity, all our international engagements, without stopping to weigh the advantages, so long as good faith was kept towards us on the other side. But when a treaty, imposing mutual obligations and duties, is persistently violated, circumvented and perverted by one party, I hold that it ceases to impose obligations on the other. In such a case, the injured party has a two-fold remedy. It can either appeal to the last arbiter of nations, to compel the delinquent party to perform its duty, or it can annul the treaty, and drive the other party to offensive measures, if she does not choose to submit.

Sir, in my judgment, this choice of remedies is presented to us in respect to this treaty. If the treaty, faithfully performed on both sides, would enure to our benefit, it might be policy to hold the other party to its strict performance. But inasmuch as it will operate to our disadvantage in any event, I would resort to the other remedy—annul it, and take the consequences. Entertaining these views, it is my intention, at an early day, to introduce a bill to repeal the act of August 5, 1854, to carry into effect the provisions of this treaty, and the act amendatory thereto, approved March 2, 1855—with a clause declaring all imports from the British North American Provinces, subject to the same duties as are imposed upon imports from other countries.

The Appropriations.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the recommendation of the other departments, called for an aggregate of appropriations of over sixty-four millions of dollars. Mr. SHERMAN, from the House Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills covering, in his judgment, every necessary item of expenditure, amounting to nearly eleven million of dollars *less* than the estimates of the various departments. From even Mr. SHERMAN's report the House deducted a million and a quarter of dollars.—Upon certain appropriations passed by the House at $42,813,515 12, the Senate made an increase of $6,773,313 63. The amounts as finally passed by both Houses are as follows. We contrast them with the estimates:

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS.	
Pensions	$ 819,000 00
Consular and diplomatic	1,168,880 00
Military Academy	154,592 00
Indians	1,076,375 92
Army	10,189,670 01
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	6,200,962 73
Naval	8,461,000 52
Sundry civil expenses	4,032,220 00
Post Office deficiency	5,067,184 75
Total	$45,720,884 74
Lighthouse bill	636,755 85
Private bills, (estimated)	1,000,000 00
Permanent appropriations	5,178,562 48
Total	$52,536,203 08

The Fortification bill had not passed the Senate when the above estimates were made up.

ASKED FOR BY THE DEPARTMENTS. *Amount Submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the service of the year 1861.*	
Pensions	$ 849,000 00
Consular and diplomatic	1,197,120 00
Military Academy	139,982 00
Indians	675,000 00
Army	14,629,000 73
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	3,905,190 37
Naval	11,244,345 52
Sundry civil expenses	8,668,395 52
Postoffice deficiency	5,988,424 04
Total	$44,300,891 18
Additional estimates by other departments	10,050,000 00
Permanent appropriations	5,119,057 45
Total	$61,492,476 64

It will be perceived that, while the administration, in all its departments, indulges in the most wanton extravagances, the House of Representatives interposes with an economical hand to save the people's money. Eleven millions of dollars are retrenched through the decided stand taken by the Republicans in Congress. This is in accordance with the policy of the party and the sentiments of the people, and may be regarded as an earnest of what will be secured to the administration of the Government when it shall pass into Republican hands.

Senator Dickinson's Organ Out for Breckinridge and Lane.

Extract from a Letter dated

BINGHAMTON, June 26.

The Democrats here have to day hoisted their flag with the names of Breckinridge and Lane. The Binghamton *Democrat*—Senator Dickinson's home organ—will be out to-morrow in favor of Breckinridge and Lane. It now looks as though Douglas would not receive one hundred votes in the county of Broome. Dickinson will support Breckinridge and Lane.—*Albany Journal*.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER AT GREEN BAY.—The political heathen in Brown County are about to receive the light. A Republican paper is to be started at Green Bay. There is no better missionary ground in the State. The Green Bay *Advocate*, an excellent paper in all respects save politics (and sound there when the Editor is away and his wife takes the chair) thus warmly welcomes its new competitor:

BAY CITY PRESS.—We stated a week or two since, that H. E. Eastman, Esq., was about to start a paper in this city with the above title. Within a day or two the programme has been changed by Mr. E. selling his entire interest in the paper to Messrs. Porter Jones and John D. Lowe, two good boys and practical printers. They both learned their trade with us, and we endeavored to instil into their minds pure and correct principles, but in their wanderings they have been contaminated with the world, and have gone in pursuit of strange gods, and now are numbered among the brood of tall black fowls that are more expensive than ornamental or profitable. Professionally, ornamentally and pecuniarily, the "boys" have our best wishes. B. J. Brown, Esq., a young lawyer of more than ordinary ability, is to occupy the political side of the sanctum, and we predict for him a bright and brilliant career, and if he does not allow his reputation as a politician to override that of a lawyer, it will be well for him in after years. B. J., here's our fist. When the big rains come, may your house be found on a solid foundation, and yours if carefully in out of the wet. The paper will go for Abraham, and the first number will be issued next Saturday.

TURNED OUT OF OFFICE FOR ROBBING THE DEAD.—HENRY WEITZ, steward of the small-pox hospital in St. Louis, has been discharged from that place by the Board of Health, for having done an act almost too dastardly for belief. Some time ago, a little child died at the small-pox hospital. Its mother bought some fine linen and made it up for a shroud, and left, supposing the child was to be buried in it. The child was buried in the grave-yard attached to the hospital.—Subsequently the mother desired to remove the remains to one of the regular cemeteries, where she had previously interred another child. This WEITZ refused; whereupon she presented a petition to the Board of Health, setting forth her wishes and begging the favor alluded to. The petition was readily granted, and the child disinterred, when it was found that the coffin was a miserable box, so loosely put together, that the mother was able, through the cracks, to see that the body was entirely naked. The Board of Health was informed of the circumstances, and immediately set about to investigate the matter, the investigation ending in his discharge which only punishment is entirely inadequate to his deserts.

THE SEIZURE OF THE MEXICAN STEAMERS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes to that paper on Wednesday: "The decision of the Court of Admiralty in New Orleans confirms precisely with the views expressed in my dispatches, when the seizure of the Mexican steamers was made by the order of Commodore JARVIS, near Vera Cruz. They are declared not to be legal prizes, and therefore were illegally captured. Actions of trespass and false imprisonment will doubtless be brought against the officers, and Congress will finally be compelled to foot a heavy bill of damages as the price of that enterprise. It was a flagrant outrage, which ought to have been followed by courts-martial, and never would have been attempted against a strong power.

Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

REEDSBURGH, Sauk Co., Wis., June 26, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Our Douglas Democratic friends here deny that LINCOLN received a majority of votes over DOUGLAS in the canvass of Illinois in 1858.

We Republicans claim that LINCOLN's majority was 4,075, (see SENTINEL first issue after Chicago Convention,) and also that DOUGLAS was elected by the districting of the State. Can you furnish us the official canvass in proof of our position? If your time will permit, please advise me by mail, and confer a favor upon many Republicans, and also upon Yours respectfully,

R. M. S.

Our Reedsburg correspondent and the Republicans of that town are right in their claim. The following is the official statement of votes cast for Members of the Legislature and State officers in Illinois, in the memorable canvass of 1858:

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.	
Republican	125,275
Douglas Democratic	121,190
Buchanan Democratic and scattering	4,683
Grand total	251,148

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.	Rep.	Dem.	Adm.
Treasurer	125,430	121,660	5,079
Superintendent of Pub. Ins.	124,556	122,413	5,179
Republican majority on Treasurer	3,321		
" on Superintendent	2,143		

LINCOLN's majority over DOUGLAS was *four thousand and eighty-five*; but the gerrymandering of the State by a previous Democratic Legislature enabled the Douglas men to carry a majority of the Legislative districts and re-elected the "little Giant" to the U. S. Senate, though he was in a minority of the popular vote.—[ED SENTINEL.]

The Reciprocity Treaty.

SPEECH
OF
HON. ALFRED ELY,
OF NEW YORK.

Delivered in the House of Representatives,
JUNE 15, 1860.

[CONCLUDED.]

The free admission of the agricultural productions of Canada to our markets, tends to equalize the value of lands on both sides of the line, to the great disadvantage of our own landed proprietors. Sir, it is a self-evident proposition, that lands on the Canada side of the line, equally productive with lands on our own side, are instrinsically worth as much, if the same markets are common to both—especially if the Canada lands are subject to less taxation than ours. If it could be known that the provisions of the treaty would be indefinitely perpetuated, lands in my own District, the richest portion of the Genesee Valley, which before the treaty would have commanded *sixty dollars per acre*, would be intrinsically worth little, if any more, than lands on the other side of the line that could have been purchased at the same time for less than *twenty dollars*. And this equalization is effected, as much by depreciating the value of the higher priced, as by increasing the value of the lower-priced lands.

The injurious effects of this treaty upon our mechanical and manufacturing interests, spring mainly from the "unfriendly legislation" which the treaty has put in the power of the Canadian Parliament to practice towards them. The increasing duties which have been levied from year to year upon the productions of our workshops and manufactories, since the ratification of the treaty, have been driving them out of the Canadian markets. Many of those productions which still sought those markets in spite of the increasing impositions upon them, prior to 1859, are by the tariff act of that year wholly excluded. The act has not been long enough in force to furnish any statistics showing to what extent importations of manufactured articles from this country will be diminished by it. It appears, however, from a table which I have already exhibited, that the products of this country, paying duty to Canada (consisting almost exclusively of manufactured articles) declined from $7,981,284 in 1856, to $4,524,502 in 1858. Under the operation of the Canadian tariff act of 1859, the falling off must be in a still greater ratio. In fact, these onerous duties are not only driving our manufactures out of the Canadian markets, but they are tending to the transfer of capital and enterprise from this country to that. Many of our most enterprising manufacturers have already transplanted their establishments to Canadian soil, to secure the benefit of her markets without being subjected to these duties; and many more will follow their example. This, under the operation of a policy which owes its existence to this treaty, we are not only losing a valuable trade, but actually losing a most valuable class of citizens, and no in considerable amount of solid capital.

This treaty operates to the prejudice of our merchants and traders also, not only by diminishing their sales to Canada, of the products of our manufactories—excluded from her markets as I have just shown—but they also suffer from "unfriendly legislation" on the part of the Canadian Parliament. Formerly, the people of Canada West purchased many of the productions of foreign countries in our markets, paying no higher duties upon them than if purchased in the country of their production, and introduced by the river St. Lawrence. The duties then being specific, they amounted to no more on goods introduced by the way of our Atlantic cities, than when introduced through the St. Lawrence. But the law has been changed, and *ad valorem* duties are now charged upon the value of the goods at the place of purchase. The Canadian purchaser, therefore, if he now buys his goods in Boston or New York, must not only pay duty upon the original cost in the foreign country, but upon that cost with interest, freight, insurance, and profits of the American merchant added. This policy now drives the merchant of western Canada to Montreal, to purchase the goods which he formerly bought in our own markets. And this operates not only to the prejudice of our merchants, but of our carriers as well. The legislation which has produced this result, is one of the indirect and incidental effects of the treaty; at least, it is legislation which we might counteract, if our hands were not tied by the treaty.

No class of our citizens have felt more keenly the pernicious effects of this abominable treaty, than our enterprising lumbermen. We have no resources for the production of lumber at all comparable to the vast primeval forests of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The timber lands in these provinces are mostly owned by the Government, which grants the privilege of cutting timber at prices little more than nominal.—The lumbermen of this country, who have to pay high prices for inferior timber lands, cannot successfully compete with the products of these forests. The throwing open of our markets to them, has rendered many large investments in the timber lands of this country ruinous to their proprietors, and stricken down numerous large enterprises undertaken by our citizens, with the brightest prospects of success. Much American capital and enterprise has thus been driven out of our own country to seek investments and employment in the forests of these provinces.

Even our fishermen, for whose special benefit the large concessions of this treaty were supposed to be made, find that the privilege accorded to them of taking fish in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the British provinces, is more than counterbalanced by the like privilege extended to British subjects, of taking fish upon our shores and coasts, coupled, as it is, with the still more important privilege of introducing the product of their fisheries into our markets, duty free.

Pennsylvania will in vain demand protection for her great coal interests, while this treaty remains in force. So long as Nova Scotia, by means of cheap and easy watercarriage, can throw the products of her extensive coal mines into all our sea-board markets, duty free, protection to the coal interests of Pennsylvania and Maryland will be wholly out of question. In vain will they appeal to Congress for relief, while our power to grant it is paralyzed by this treaty.

Mr. Chairman, without pretending to go very thoroughly into this subject, or to notice any but the most prominent features in the operations of this treaty, I trust I have succeeded in showing that there is no "reciprocity" in the article which provides for a free interchange of the commodities enumerated in the schedule. I trust I have succeeded in showing, that as affecting every public or private interest, the advantages of this arrangement are all on one side, and all against us. Where, then, are the reciprocal benefits conferred upon our citizens? Outside of this arrangement, for the free interchanges of the productions specified in the schedule, there are but two provisions of the treaty which pretend to confer any privileges or benefits upon the people of this country.

These provisions are—

1st. The grant of a privilege to the inhabitants of the United States to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands adjacent thereto, without being restricted to any distance from the shore; and of drying their nets and curing their fish on the shores of those colonies and islands.

2d. A grant to citizens of the United States, of the right to navigate the river St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, subject only to the same tolls and assessments as are or may be exacted of British subjects.

Sir, if we have received any benefits from the treaty to compensate us, in the slightest degree, for the ruinous concessions made by the third article, it must be by virtue of one or the other, of these provisions.

I have already stated that the privileges conferred by the fishing grant, are more than compensated by a similar privilege extended to British subjects on our part, and by the privilege of introducing the products of their fisheries to our markets, duty free. I do not pretend to understand this branch of the subject very well myself, but I am informed by those who represent large fishing interests on this floor, that the treaty is regarded as prejudicial to those interests. This being the case, we get no "reciprocity" under this fishing grant.

We have only the privilege of navigating the river St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada, to fall back upon; and if we do not find "reciprocity" here, we may as well abandon the search.

The anticipated advantages to be derived from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, have proved utterly delusive. That river is ice-bound nearly half the year, and when it is open, our navigators do not see fit to avail themselves of the privilege of using it. Since the ratification of the treaty, up to the closing of navigation in 1859, it appears by official statements that only *forty American vessels*, with only 12,556 tons burden, had passed seaward through the same channel.—And this is the sum total of all the much-vaunted benefits we were to derive from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence! Was it for this that we threw open our ports to all the agricultural products of the British provinces, to surfeit our markets, already made plethoric by the productions of our own soil? Was it for this that we put it in the power to the Canadian Parliament to drive the products of our workshops and manufactories from the marts, by the imposition of onerous taxes upon them? Was it for this that we struck down the value of our timber lands,

For Sale or Rent.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

GRAND CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME

Upon such terms that any one who has any industry can do it. Mr. Gilfillan, who owns one-half of Lockwood & Sudder's Addition, has made me his agent to sell the lots in said Addition, at unusually low prices, to any one who will build on them, and on such terms that any one can meet the payments. It is unnecessary to go into argument to convince any one that this property, which is situated in the First Ward, must, and will be the most desirable residence property in the city of Milwaukee.

Persons around wishing to secure one of the above lots, would do well to call at my office and see a map, and I will go with them and show them the lots, and they can judge for themselves. The terms on which said lots are to be sold are as follows: Ten per cent, in twelve months; one-fifth in two years; and 25 per cent every year thereafter until the amount is paid, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, interest not to commence until six months after the date of purchase. Here is a chance never before offered, and there is every interest to believe that this property will advance 100 per cent in less than twelve months. The great advantage of the horse railroad must, and will, make it very desirable. The Lots are free from all encumbrances whatever. Certificate of title will be furnished to any one who may purchase.

CALEB WALL.
Land Agent and Auctioneer.

jn13

TO RENT FOR $200 PER YEAR.

A GOOD HOUSE AND BARN AND 300 feet of land within the city limits. Fruits and shrubbery in abundance on the place.

apr21-5-1dtf EWD. P. ALLIS.

SAFES FOR SALE.

TWO SUPERIOR EASTERN MADE SAFES for sale CHEAP. Any person desiring to purchase will call at the store of the subscriber, No. 6 Rees' Block, West Water Street.

jn23-5-1dtf REUBEN CHASE.

Lake Superior Pig Iron.

50 TONS NO. 1 PIG IRON, FROM PIONEER Iron Company, Lake Superior, leading and favorite brand. For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

DOUSMAN & CO.
Foot of East Water Street.

Jn23-2dtm

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I HAVE FOR SALE A BEAUTIFUL country residence, four miles from Walker's Point bridge, containing 7 acres, pleasantly situated, with a superior house, barn, and with all other superior conveniences. I will sell at a great bargain or exchange for improved city property.

my22 CALEB WALL.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

I HAVE ONE AND A HALF ACRES on the Watertown Plank road, one mile from the city limits, which I will sell at a great bargain. I have eight acres of land in the South Ward which I want to lease for three or five years.

my25 CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

TWO BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FOR second hand use, for sale cheap. One of Lilley's Patent; one of Herring's do.

CALEB WALL.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKFurnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap.

my2-6-1dtf R. OLMSTED.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST CENTRALLY located Pews in St Paul's Church with fixtures, for sale cheap. Apply to

ap18-3-1dtf H. ILGUT,
Cor East Water & Huron Sts.

Horses and Carriages for Sale.

HORSES, BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAG-ons, Harnesses, &c., for sale cheap.

E. OLMSTED,
Boarding and Sale Stable, rear of American House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE BRED BROOD MARE WITH Foal, by St. Lawrence Horse. Inquire at Livery and Sale Stable, rear of the American House.

may23-3-1dtf E. OLMSTED.

TO LET.

STORE NO. 173 EAST WATER ST., at present occupied by the subscribers, as a Music Store. Apply on the premises to

jn9-3-12tf H. N. HEMPSTED.

TO LET.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE NO. 242 East Water street, now occupied by HUNN & CROSBY. For further particulars enquire of J. SELLECK, at the General Stage Office No. 242 East Water Street, up stairs.

my30-1dtf

FOR SALE.

THE LOT 26X120, IN BLOCK 14, Third Ward, opposite Seaman's Furniture Store, fronting street with the buildings thereon, now or late known as the Lyceum.

ap21-3-1dtf PATRICK O'DONNELL.

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW Mill, and TANNERY. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 16 acres of land, being the lower mill on Bark River, County of Rock county, Wis. Also a great factory power and mill site in the city of Janesville, to be cleared and offered for sale at auction and on terms to suit purchasers. Apply to

W. P. PLANKINTON.

apr30-6-3d3mos Milwaukee, April 27, 1860.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOTS 10 AND 11, BLOCK 208, MURRAY'S Addition, 1st Ward, on Prospect street; a very fine residence or gardener.

Quarter block 151, 1st Ward, corner of Knapp and Milwaukee streets, with brick house containing rooms. Rent $200 per year.

Lots 1 and 2, block 50, on West Water street; also and offer to sell at low rates.

Lot 6, block 34, on East Water street, with dock on the river.

FOR SALE.

East ½ of 5, ½ quarter block 64, 1st Ward, corner of Marshall and Oneida streets.

Lot 7, block 12, in 1st Ward, with dwelling house.

Good unimproved lands, will be received as part payment. Enquire at

ap18-3d2dtf KNEELAND'S BLOCK, No. 1.

TO PLASTERERS.

2,000 BUSH. PLASTERING HAIR for sale cheap. Orders from the country solicited, at J. K. Sherman's Tannery, on the Old Watertown Plank Road, or J. W. Smith Ward, Jefferson street.

mar26-3-1dtf J. K. SHERMAN.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF EDward TOWNSEND, on the corner of Division and Cass street, with nearly five lots of ground in a high state of cultivation.

The above property will be sold at a price which will enable the purchaser in a short time to get his money back and retain the house and one lot free.

Apply to KIMBALL & PAGE,
under State Bank.

apr21-3-1dtf

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails,

ROPE & TIN PLATE,

Nazro's Building, 191, 193 & 195 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TERMS CASH.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND well selected stock of Goods and shall be receiving during the season additions to the same. Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we shall sell all Goods, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at the very lowest prices we can afford.

DOG MUZZLES AND DOG COLLARS. We have just received a large assortment of the above goods, which we will sell very cheap.

jun21 JOHN NAZRO & CO.

PATENT EGG WHIPS.

A NEW ARTICLE, JUST RECEIVED. A little ahead of anything ever before produced. Call and see one, at JOHN NAZRO & CO.'S.

BOY'S TOY SHOVELS AND SPADES Rakes, Hoes, &c. At all assortment at JOHN NAZRO & CO.'S.

TABLE CUTLERY.

BLAIR & PERSONS HAVE JUST OPENED a large Stock of Table Cutlery, of their own importation, which they will sell at wholesale or retail, at low prices.

my2

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR
Goodrich & Johnson,
216 EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE - - - - WISCONSIN.

THEY ARE SELLING OFF THEIR ENTIRE Stock of

STOVES, RANGES,
HOT AIR FURNACES,
HEATERS, GRATES,
TABLE CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
BRITTANIA WARE,
PLANISHED & PLAIN TIN WARE,
House Furnishing Goods,
AT COST FOR CASH.

Now is the time for those who wish to furnish their kitchens with a new stove, or the one thousand and one little articles in housekeeping, to come and secure great bargains while they are going.

GOODRICH & JOHNSON,
jn23-3d1y 216 East Water street, Milwaukee.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Beautiful Assortment
—OF—
IRON FURNITURE.
SUCH AS

Hat Stands,	Umbrella Stands,
Fire Stands,	Fire Setts,
Fire Screens,	Blower Stands,
Coal Hods,	Coal Vases,
Spittoons,	Brackets,
Toilet Ware,	Plate Warmers,

ENAMELED